

Today
No League of Nations.
No Lower Wages.
Stage Coach Bonds.
North Dakota's Lesson.
By ARTHUR BRISBANE
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Mr. Harding began his work as President by repudiating the League of Nations finally and restoring the United States to its right place, as an Independent Nation, free from entanglements or obligations to Europe.

This does not suit Europe, and was not expected to. One European statesman is kind enough to compare Harding to Pontius Pilate, washing his hands of Europe and her affairs, which you might call gratitude.

Some Europeans were foolish enough to imagine that the United States would become paymaster for their wars—responsible for their local quarrels. They naturally are disappointed. They will get over it.

President Harding proposes that the nations of Europe shall pay to the United States what they borrowed and owe. That will be repaid by Europe in some quarters. But there are two kinds of men. One kind, when he borrows, means to pay, and tries to pay afterward. The second kind does not mean, and does not try, to pay. The United States will not attach importance to the dislike of the second kind.

"Perhaps we never shall know the old level of wage again." That is from President Harding's inauguration speech. Let us hope that the "perhaps" will become permanent reality. Nobody should want to see the old wage level again. Workmen, who bear the brunt of war, might at least get something substantial from it. They usually do, and they will from this war.

Before the war of 1812 there was only one workman in the United States making as much as one dollar a day regularly. Before the civil war wage conditions were greatly improved. After the civil war they got still better. After the Spanish war they improved again. They ought to and they will improve after this war.

Employers always shiver foolishly when wages go up, just as workmen shiver foolishly when improved machinery is invented. The improved machinery helps the workers always, and the higher wages help the employers always, for all the employers can get is what workers can spend. Increase their pay, they increase their profits, and general prosperity in process.

Not workmen alone, but everybody that knows the first letter of the A B C of industrial history, should fight against lowering wages.

Flying machines will teach lower passenger rates to the railroads; motor trucks will force lower rates.

The flying fare from Brussels to London is now fixed at twelve dollars, and from Brussels to Paris ten dollars.

Inside of ten years it will be possible, if the people have brains enough to keep corporations from owning the air and all the landing places, to travel from New York to Chicago in four hours or less for ten dollars. That will be an improvement on fifty dollars for twenty hours.

Railroads, also investors in railroad stocks, should interest themselves now in flying machine possibilities.

Changes rarely come suddenly. There are more sailing vessels on the oceans now than when the steamboat was invented. But there are not as many stage coaches running between cities as when the locomotive was invented.

There won't be as many fast passenger trains between cities after the flying machine is perfected.

You wouldn't care to own bonds on a stage coach line to Chicago via Buffalo. Think a little about what the flying machine may do to the express train.

The North Dakota leader, devoted to the Non-Partisan League, believing that the people can manage their own affairs, publishes photographs of gigantic grain elevators and flour mills that North Dakota is now building to be owned by the farmers and operated for their benefit.

That helps you to understand why North Dakota is boycotted by organized finance and cannot borrow a dollar on her bonds.

North Dakota or some other State should start another plant owned by the citizens for the manufacture of cement. Farmers need cement in every building to keep away the rats and build permanently. All packing houses depend on the supply of cement.

It has just been demonstrated by criminal indictment of practically the entire cement industry that the cement business is a lot of business men united to profiteer on the people.

The answer to that kind of dishonesty ought to be jailing of the forty or fifty principal men concerned. That won't happen, of course, in this country of "equality."

But the citizens might get together, start their own cement works, sell at their own moderate price, give the people the benefit of cheap cement, and bankrupt a few of the cement concerns as a warning to other swindling combinations.

That won't happen, either. (Continued on Page 4, Column 4.)

RUDOLPH AND FENTON SLATED AS D. C. HEADS

PANAMA NOTE WARNS LEAGUE

Ultimatum by State Dept. Serves Notice Monroe Doctrine Still Effective.

EUROPE MUST "KEEP OUT"

U. S. Aims to Take Lead in Settling Issue Between Two Latin Republics.

An armistice between Panama and Costa Rica should be the first direct result of the ultimatum dispatched to the Central American republics by Secretary of State Hughes, officials here believe.

If a truce is arranged and the fighting stopped, the State Department then will be in a position to suggest remedies for the permanent settlement of the dispute which brought the forces of the two republics into collision.

FOLLOWING WRITING FINDINGS. Secretary Hughes is expected to suggest the permanent settlement of the dispute on the basis of the findings of Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court, who, in 1914, reviewed the differences of the two countries over the province of Coto.

Arrival of United States naval vessels on the scene early this week is expected to have a peaceful effect on the situation. The American ships, ordered to Panama late last week, are steaming south under full speed, and are scheduled to arrive this week.

Secretary of the Navy Denby, today was reported that the position of the ships by wireless and keeping the State Department informed.

Although the Panama-Costa Rica quarrel was put up to President Harding, officials here regard it seriously only in one respect. This accounts for the promptness with which the new administration acted in the matter. The outbreak is regarded as important mainly because of its relation to the Monroe Doctrine.

COSTA RICA REPORTED TO HAVE SEIZED BOCAS

BALBOA, Panama Canal Zone, March 6.—An unconfirmed report has been received here today that Costa Ricans had seized the Panaman town of Bocas.

Bocas (del Torro) is the capital of the Panaman province of the same name, located on an island off the coast of Panama.

A number of casualties were said to have been inflicted by the invading Costa Rican forces.

All was quiet on the western "front" of Coto.

A medical corps has been organized by a Panaman doctor, assisted by an American physician, who is an expert on tropical diseases. Scores of Americans have volunteered for service in this unit, as well as for defense of Panama.

At a mass meeting of international residents here, including hundreds of Colombians, Venezuelans, and Venezuelans, a permanent organization of volunteers was worked out whereby the nationals of these three nations, resident in Panama, organized and offered to raise a battalion and fight for Panama.

President of Liberia on Way Here to Make Touch

NEW YORK, March 6.—C. D. B. King, president of the African Republic of Liberia, will arrive here today aboard the steamer Panhandle State, the object of his mission being to borrow \$5,000,000.

Edward T. Merrill, Liberian consul here, said that President King, will proceed to Washington, after a brief stay here and seek to persuade United States Treasury officials to loan the black republic the aforementioned sum.

The President of Liberia will not meet any color line at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he will be taken after being met by a revenue cutter down the bay. He will occupy the Presidential suite, which was used by the King and Queen of the Belgians and former President and Mrs. Wilson upon their visits here.

Reports have been published in Europe that in return for the proposed loan the President is authorized to promise the United States a naval base in Africa.

Coal Profiteers Stole More Than All Crooks In U. S., Bryan Charges

"IF I WERE HARDING"
By WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

The second and concluding article on problems facing the new President, the first having appeared in the Washington Times last Sunday.

MIAMI, Fla., March 6.—President Harding will find the profiteer question an embarrassing one to deal with. The profiteers were quite largely Republican last fall and it is not easy to cope with such influential wrongdoers when they are almost all in one's own party.

They will not be slow to point out to those in authority the contributions which they made to the party's success, and they will be much offended if any attempt is made to class them with the transgressors. And yet something must be done.

We are creating anarchists by wholesale, or, at least, encouraging very radical ideas by the inequality exhibited in the punishment of crime. If a man steals a small amount of money or merchandise he sins against society and no one pleads in his behalf. His trial is brief and his punishment both swift and severe. No one will complain of this if big offenders are treated in the same summary way. But, unfortunately, it is more difficult to apprehend and punish those who rob on a large scale.

CRIMINALS STILL GO UNPUNISHED.

Senator Calder of New York has recently estimated at one billion and a half the extortion practiced by the coal men in a single year, and yet, the criminals go unpunished. A man connected with the coal business indignantly denied Senator Calder's charge and declared that the amount could not have been more than six hundred million. But six hundred millions is probably more than the total amount stolen by all the thieves in all the penitentiaries in the nation.

If we have laws sufficient to protect the public from profiteers they should be enforced; if the laws are not sufficient, new laws should be enacted. The present situation is not only a gross injustice to the masses, but a real menace to the stability of our Government.

CONGRESS IGNORES INFORMATION.

We have a Federal Trade Commission which is doing excellent work, but the information which it furnishes is not being utilized by Congress. The States should have commissions with powers adequate for the protection of the public from profiteers in the State, and each city should have a municipal trade commission for the protection of its citizens from local profiteers, but much of the big profiteering is nation-wide in extent and can be dealt with only by the Federal Government.

President Harding will not be in office long before he and his Attorney General will realize the seriousness of the problem presented by the profiteer.

A fourth problem of very large proportions is the one presented by the growing antagonism between labor and capital. On the one side we have a group of influential employers who are bent on destroying the labor organization, and, on the other side, we have the labor organizations, conscious of the attempt that is being made upon their very existence. The labor leaders are not always wise, but they have lots of companionship in their imperfections. They are not more liable to err than the leaders of the capitalistic forces, and can lead a more urgent necessity in their efforts in their own behalf if they are not always careful about the interest of others.

Democracy does not mean government by any class. Democracy rejects the idea of government by bankers.

U. S. GREATEST LOSER BY WAR

Must Stand Final Cost of Nearly 42 Billion—Japan Gets Off the Lightest.

The recent world war will cost the allied nations \$189,702,269,225, even though the present fixed indemnities are paid by Germany, according to a statement presented to the Senate by Senator Spencer of Missouri, compiled from statistics secured from official sources.

U. S. STANDS GREATEST LOSS. Senator Spencer's statement shows that the United States will stand the greatest final loss—\$41,873,948,225; that Great Britain will stand the second greatest final loss—\$41,802,654,000; and that Japan will have the smallest final loss, only \$231,818,000.

According to the statistics presented by Senator Spencer, the gross cost of the world war to the United States was \$44,173,948,225, while this nation will receive as the result of the war \$23,300,000,000, leaving a net loss of \$41,873,948,225.

Although the United States invested \$72,000,000 more in the world war than any other nation, the United States will get but little except comparatively small payments for lost shipping and claims, Senator Spencer declared.

ATTACKS GRANT TO JAPAN. A bitter attack upon the provisions of the peace treaty awarding islands of the Pacific to Japan, was made by the Missouri Senator.

"It was never for a minute supposed that Japan would be allotted any of the islands in the Pacific," Senator Spencer said, "because she had received her share in Shantung, which seemed to be ample in view of her insignificant participation in the war."

"The United States had holdings in the Samoan islands, and we might expect England to turn over Germany's islands to the United States, or at least divide, but not so. The islands north of the equator lie in a string in the path between Hawaii and the Philippines, and it was thought that those islands would be conceded to the United States, but that was not to be. They were given to Japan, whose financial participation in the world war was but a fraction of that of the United States."

The United States invested \$670,000,000 more in the war than any other nation that took part in it, according to Senator Spencer.

WHAT WAR COST AMERICANS. Spencer presented the following table to show what it cost the American people to enter the war:

Military cost, as per Secretary Houston, \$24,010,000,000.
Additional cost to Government, \$4,500,000,000.
Civilian damages, shipping loss, pensions, \$2,300,000,000.
Red Cross contributions, \$978,512,225.
Other relief contributions, \$490,000,000.
Congressional European relief, \$100,000,000.
Grain corporation credit, \$60,375,000.
War Department credits, \$50,000,000.
Shipping board credit, \$3,500,000.
Credit by American nations to European nationals, \$1,921,481,000.
Government loans to European nations, \$9,760,000,000.
Total, \$44,173,948,225.

ANTI-BOLSHEVISTS SEIZE PETROGRAD

Counter Revolution in Southern Russia Spreading Rapidly. Moscow Threatened.

LONDON, March 6.—All Petrograd has been captured by anti-Bolshevik insurgents, according to a Central News despatch from Helsinki.

The counter-revolution in southern Russia is spreading rapidly and the "whites" are reported to be making appreciable progress at Odessa.

General Antonov is said to be moving upon Moscow at the head of 60,000 peasants. The anti-Bolshevik army in southern Russia is said to include many ex-reds.

HARDING STAND JOLT TO PARIS

French Papers Show Chagrin Over President's 'Flat Rejection' of League Scheme.

By C. F. BERTELLI, Universal Service.

PARIS, March 6.—There is unconcealed chagrin over President Harding's flat rejection and practical annulment of the scheme of the League of Nations in the French press comment on the inaugural address of the new American Executive.

ANDRE TARDIEU'S VIEW. Andre Tardieu, in L'Illustration, says: "The future of Europe lies in President Harding's hands. Let us hope the new American Government will repair the errors of its predecessors by ratifying the Versailles treaty, thus throwing her moral and physical force in favor of the allies against a recalcitrant Germany."

"The most curious part of the speech was the allusion of what America would do in the case of war. This closely resembles a challenge to certain power who will remain unnamed."

L'HUMANITE'S DECLARATION. "President Harding's speech alters the whole of the political complexion of Europe."

THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF THE ADDRESS IS WHAT WAS LEFT UNSAID. "The President's speech," says L'Eclair, "is a masterpiece of silence."

LE FIGARO: "President Harding considers the old world as a different planet. After reading the address we still are ignorant of the President's actual policy."

L'HOMME LIBRE: "President Harding evidently believes actions speak louder than words. We await the first month of his power with curiosity not unmixed with apprehension."

L'INFORMATION: "The new American Government is nationalistic and particularistic and it looks toward the practical, rather than the ideal."

STEPHANE LAUSANNE, in the Matin says: "The enthusiastic reception accorded President Harding's speech by America is only justly so."

M. RAPPEL says: "Harding's skillful omission of any reference to the League of Nations conference was very tactful."

MAURICE GENEST, editor of L'Avenir: "If Harding's policy is uncertain as regards Germany it is equally obscure as regards the allies who, nevertheless, hope his silence is not indifference."

THE JOURNAL ECONOMIQUE says: "President Harding is very disconcerting and the nullification of the League destroys the illusion held by (Continued on Page 3, Column 3.)

HARDING SPENDS SUNDAY AT WORK

President Harding celebrated his first Sunday in the White House by working at his desk.

The President began the day early. Immediately after breakfast he went for a drive in the White House automobile, except for the Secret Service squad which always accompanies the Executive.

It was shortly after 8 a. m. when the President left the White House. Today was an ideal day for driving and the President expressed satisfaction at being able to go out.

After driving for an hour, the President returned to the White House and went at once to his desk in the Executive office building in the west end of the grounds of the Executive Mansion.

FIRST TO GET PLUMS FROM WHITE HOUSE

The following appointments are due to be made by President Harding within the next few days:

For D. C. Commissioners—John W. Fenton and Cuno H. Rudolph.
For U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia—E. F. Coladay.
For Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Judge Ira E. Robertson.
For Public Printer—George H. Carter.

ROBERTSON TO HEAD INTERNAL REVENUE

Former Justice of W. Va. Supreme Court Slated for Commissioner—Would Accept.

Ira Ellsworth Robertson, of Gratton, Va., probably will be the next Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Judge Robertson formerly was chief justice of the supreme court of West Virginia, and was on the bench of that court for ten years.

In 1916 he was the Republican candidate for governor of the State and lost only by a small majority. He has taken foremost rank in the American Bar Association, and is chairman of the section on criminal law. His reputation as a lawyer has spread outside of his native State, and he has been called to lecture before some of the largest law schools of the country.

He is one of the many West Virginians in whom the late Stephen B. Elkins saw qualities that did not exist in other young men, and sponsored him in every way he could.

Judge Robertson is in Washington, but probably will leave today. He expressed surprise when told by a Times reporter that he would be named as internal revenue commissioner, as he has not been a candidate for the place, and only came here to meet some of his political friends from other cities who had gathered here for the inauguration.

Friends of Judge Robertson say that he would prefer an appointment to the bench, but that as a matter of service to the country he would accept the Commissioner of Internal Revenue if it should be tendered to him. They say that he is well qualified for the place and that the position is one worthy of his attainments.

CABLE DISPUTE AT GUNPOWDER STAGE

Clash at Miami Calls for Immediate Attention of New Administration.

The Miami-Barbadoes cable controversy, which brought the United States Navy Department into gunpowder action late yesterday, will engage the attention of Secretary of State Hughes as soon as he reaches his desk tomorrow. It is possible that the dispute will carry the controversy to the White House for guidance.

The navy got into action when the Western Union cable ship Robert C. Lowery attempted to land the cable at Miami. This landing was a forbidden months ago by the State Department. To enforce the prohibition, the State Department got the Navy Department to station a sub-chaser at the buoy off Miami, where the cable ship was anchored. The sub-chaser No. 164, on duty yesterday, fired a shot across the bows of the Lowery when that ship attempted to violate the long-standing order not to land the cable.

Charities Bodies Issue Easter Appeal for 10,000 Members

Ten thousand members and contributors for the Associated Charities and Citizens' Relief Association.

This is the aim of an Easter appeal put out by the Joint Finance Committee of these two organizations. The chairman of this committee is Milton E. Ailes and the treasurer, Howard S. Reeside.

It is explained by the committee that these two charities have a budget of \$50,000 for their fiscal year, which ends September 30 and that less than half of this amount has been subscribed to date, necessitating extraordinary efforts to increase the number of supporters of these home charities.

The number of those who have contributed to these Family Welfare Agencies during the current year and up to last night was 2,434.

A strong effort will be made within the next two weeks to increase that number to 10,000.

The following classes of memberships are offered to contributors: Associate, \$2; Active, \$5; Special, \$10; Sustaining, \$50; Capital, \$100. Contributions may be sent to Howard S. Reeside, treasurer, at the Social Service House, 923 H street northwest. Everyone contributing will be counted toward the 10,000 givers needed, whatever the amount of his gift.

CHIEFS TO BE NAMED SOON

Both Prospective Appointees Long Active in Capital Civic Affairs.

CLOSE FRIENDS OF HARDING

"Buck" Fenton Now Secretary to Senator Elkins—Cuno Rudolph Served Before.

President Harding is expected to name Cuno H. Rudolph and John W. Fenton as Commissioners for the District of Columbia tomorrow. Mr. Rudolph, who was a Commissioner under President Taft, is now president of the Second National Bank.

RUDOLPH IS POPULAR. Mr. Rudolph probably was the most popular Commissioner that ever held the post here, and his friends pointed out today that he was one of the few Commissioners who left the office with as much prestige as when they entered.

Mr. Rudolph was appointed with Gen. John A. Johnston on January 6, 1910 and served one term. He was appointed for a second term with James F. Oyster, but a fight on Mr. Oyster delayed his confirmation until the Wilson Administration came in. President Wilson then appointed Mr. Oliver B. Newman and Frederick M. Siddons.

Edward F. Coladay, Republican National Committeeman from the District of Columbia, has been a close friend of President Harding, and has been for some time. He was an ardent worker in behalf of President Harding in the pre-convention days and during the campaign.

He lives in Washington on Fourteenth street northwest with his wife and five children. He has been a member of the Piney Branch Citizens' Association since he acquired the Fourteenth street residence ten years ago. He is a prominent Mason and a member of Almas Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is one of the prominent members of the West Virginia Society here.

He has made a close study of the needs of the District of Columbia for many years, and possesses well-grounded ideas of the public utilities situation in Washington.

Born in Washington on April 4, 1882, Mr. Fenton was educated in the public graded schools of Washington and went to Eastern High School. After leaving Eastern, he went to Woodlawn Commercial College on East Capitol street, where he mastered the rudiments of stenography.

Shortly after leaving Woods, he went to West Virginia, where, for two years, he was a court stenographer at Elkins. While doing this work he became acquainted with the late Stephen B. Elkins, father of the present Senator from West Virginia, and came back to Washington with him as his secretary. He has been here ever since, but has taken many of his vacations in the mountains of West Virginia.

WAS MARRIED IN 1906. He was married in Washington on May 20, 1906, to Miss Ella M. Simons. The eldest son, Ira, is employed in Senator Elkins' office with his father. Richard, the next oldest, is a page in the Senate.

Mr. Fenton and his family attend Calvary M. E. Church. Mr. Rudolph (for most of the twenty years he has been in the forefront of every movement for the advancement of the city and a member of practically every organization working toward that end.

His father, the late Jacob Rudolph, was a native of Hesse, Germany, and came to the United States with his wife in 1848. They settled in Baltimore, where, on July 26, 1880, their only son, Cuno, was born. His early education was received in the private schools of Baltimore. Later he attended the Sattler business college, and after his graduation began a commercial career in 1899.

In January, 1890, he severed his connections with the firm with which he had been identified, disposed of other interests in Baltimore and came to Washington, in the future development of which he had great plans.

Commissioner Rudolph purchased the interests of B. H. Warner in the J. H. Chesley Hardware Company. Three years later the name was changed to Rudolph & West Co. (Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)